

“(1) the amount paid by the taxpayer for any gun safe that is placed into service by the taxpayer during the taxable year, and

“(2) the amount paid by the taxpayer during the taxable year for a concealed carry firearms course or a firearm safety course which—

“(A) is taught by a firearms instructor certified by the State to teach such course, or

“(B) satisfies the training requirement, if any, for any license or permit related to a firearm (including a hunting license) which is issued under the authority of State law.

“(b) LIMITATIONS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The amount of the credit allowable to a taxpayer under subsection (a) for any taxable year shall not exceed—

“(A) for purposes of the credit allowable under paragraph (1) of such subsection, \$100, and

“(B) for purposes of the credit allowable under paragraph (2) of such subsection, \$100.

“(2) GUN SAFES.—No credit under subsection (a)(1) shall be allowed to any taxpayer if a credit has been allowed under such subsection to the taxpayer for any of the 10 preceding taxable years.

“(c) PROHIBITION ON COLLECTION OF INFORMATION REGARDING FIREARMS.—No taxpayer shall be required, as a condition of the credit allowed under this section, to provide any information with respect to any firearms owned by the taxpayer.”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for subpart A of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 25D the following new item:

“Sec. 25E. Firearm safety credit.”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after the date of enactment of this Act.

SA 5126. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2938, to make our communities safer; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . ADDITIONAL FUNDS FOR SCHOOL SECURITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of an ESSERF program or any other law, a State or local educational agency that has received funds under an ESSERF program may, in lieu of the original requested or authorized use for such funds, use a portion of, or all, of the unexpended funds to carry out 1 or more school security measures.

(b) NO FEDERAL INTERFERENCE.—The Secretary of Education shall not—

(1) prevent or discourage any State or local educational agency from using any ESSERF program funds for school security measures;

(2) require the use of funds under subsection (a) to be in response to, or in any way connected with, the coronavirus; or

(3) enforce any requirement of an ESSERF program if such requirement would prevent a State or local educational agency from carrying out a school security measure authorized under subsection (a).

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ESSERF PROGRAM.—The term “ESSERF program” means a program carried out under—

(A) section 18003 of the CARES Act (20 U.S.C. 3401 note; Public Law 116–136);

(B) section 313 of division M of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116–260; 134 Stat. 1929); or

(C) section 2001 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (Public Law 117–2; 135 Stat. 19).

(2) SCHOOL SECURITY MEASURE.—The term “school security measure” means any of the following:

(A) An evidence-based strategy or program to prevent violence, which may include the use of appropriate technologies, including the placement and use of metal detectors and other deterrent measures and emergency notification and response technologies.

(B) Training to prevent student violence against others and self, including training for local law enforcement officers, school personnel, and students.

(C) The development and operation of an anonymous reporting system for threats of school violence, including a mobile telephone application, hotline, or internet website.

(D) The development and operation of—

(i) a school threat assessment and intervention team that may include coordination with law enforcement agencies and school personnel; and

(ii) specialized training for school officials in responding to mental health crises.

(E) Coordination with local law enforcement agencies.

(F) A security assessment.

(G) Security training of personnel and students.

(H) Acquisition and installation of technology for expedited notification of local law enforcement during an emergency.

(I) Reinforcing or replacing classroom doors, locks, or window panels.

(J) Constructing fencing, bollards, planters, curbs, walls, or any other entry control measure to create a single point of entry to the campus.

(K) Clearing exterior spaces of foliage or structures to eliminate spaces that could conceal illicit activity, provide access to the building above the first floor, or otherwise aid an intruder.

(L) Installing a system to monitor entryways, hallways, stairwells, and utility rooms, such as physical inspection, a buzz-in system, or surveillance cameras.

(M) Hiring and paying the salaries of qualified individuals, such as retired law enforcement officers or military veterans, to serve as armed school resource officers.

SA 5127. Mr. MORAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2938, to make our communities safer; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . PROHIBITION ON SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS TRANSMITTAL OF CERTAIN INFORMATION TO THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FOR USE BY THE NATIONAL INSTANT CRIMINAL BACKGROUND CHECK SYSTEM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 55 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 5501A the following new section:

“§ 5501B. Prohibition on transmittal of certain information to the Department of Justice for use by the national instant criminal background check system

“The Secretary may not transmit to any entity in the Department of Justice, for use by the national instant criminal background check system established under section 103 of the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act (34 U.S.C. 40901), personally identifiable information of an individual, solely on the basis of a determination by the Secretary under chapter 11 of this title that the individual has a service-connected disability.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 55 of such title is amended by inserting after the

item relating to section 5501A the following new item:

“5501B. Prohibition on transmittal of certain information to the Department of Justice for use by the national instant criminal background check system.”.

SA 5128. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2938, to make our communities safer; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . NICS REPORT.

Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Attorney General shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives a report that includes, with respect to the preceding year—

(1) the demographic data of persons who were determined to be ineligible to purchase a firearm based on a background check performed by the National Instant Criminal Background Check System, including race, ethnicity, national origin, sex, gender, age, disability, average annual income, and English language proficiency, if available; and

(2) the reasons for the ineligibility determinations described in paragraph (1).

SA 5129. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2938, to make our communities safer; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . CONDITIONS FOR TREATMENT OF CERTAIN PERSONS AS ADJUDICATED MENTALLY INCOMPETENT FOR CERTAIN PURPOSES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 55 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“§ 5511. Conditions for treatment of certain persons as adjudicated mentally incompetent for certain purposes

“In any case arising out of the administration by the Secretary of laws and benefits under this title, a person who is mentally incapacitated, deemed mentally incompetent, or experiencing an extended loss of consciousness shall not be considered adjudicated as a mental defective under subsection (d)(4) or (g)(4) of section 922 of title 18 without the order or finding of a judge, magistrate, or other judicial authority of competent jurisdiction that such person is a danger to himself or herself or others.”.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 55 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“5511. Conditions for treatment of certain persons as adjudicated mentally incompetent for certain purposes.”.

SA 5130. Mr. LEE proposed an amendment to the bill S. 4261, to suspend duties and other restrictions on the importation of infant formula to address the shortage of infant formula in the United States, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Fixing Our Regulatory Mayhem Upsetting Little Americans Act” or the “FORMULA Act”.

SEC. 2. DUTY-FREE TREATMENT OF IMPORTS OF INFANT FORMULA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—During the 90-day period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, infant formula shall enter the United States free of duty and free of quantitative limitation.

(b) INFANT FORMULA DEFINED.—In this section, the term “infant formula” has the meaning given that term in section 201(z) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 321(z)).

SA 5131. Mrs. BLACKBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2938, to make our communities safer; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . TRAINING AND HIRING VETERANS AND FORMER LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS AS SCHOOL SECURITY OFFICERS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ESSER FUNDS.—The term “ESSER funds” means funds provided under—

(A) section 18003 of the CARES Act (20 U.S.C. 3401 note; Public Law 116-136);

(B) section 313 of division M of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116-260; 134 Stat. 1929); or

(C) section 2001 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (Public Law 117-2; 135 Stat. 19).

(2) STATE.—The term “State” means each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

(b) TRAINING AND HIRING VETERANS AND FORMER LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS AS SCHOOL SECURITY OFFICERS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of a law relating to ESSER funds or any other law, a State or local educational agency that has received ESSER funds may, in lieu of the original requested, required, or authorized use for such funds, use a portion of, or all, of the unexpended funds to carry out any of the following activities:

(1) Establish, if necessary, and implement a State certification or licensure program, or other training program required by the State, that—

(A) is designed to train individuals who are veterans or former law enforcement officers to serve as school security officers; and

(B) may include firearm or de-escalation training.

(2) Hire veterans or former law enforcement officers who have completed the State’s program described in paragraph (1) to serve as school security officers in elementary schools and secondary schools in the State.

(c) No FEDERAL INTERFERENCE.—The Secretary of Education shall not—

(1) prevent or discourage any State or local educational agency from using any ESSER funds for a school security activity described in subsection (b);

(2) impose any requirements as to the content or structure of the State certification, licensure, or other training program described in subsection (b)(1);

(3) require that ESSER funds used to carry out subsection (b) be used to prevent, prepare for, or respond to the coronavirus; or

(4) enforce any requirement related to ESSER funds if such requirement would prevent a State or local educational agency from carrying out a school security activity described in subsection (b).

SA 5132. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5099 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. SINEMA, and Mr. TILLIS)) to the bill S. 2938, to make our communities safer; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

TITLE ____—EAGLES ACT OF 2022**SEC. ____01. SHORT TITLE.**

This title may be cited as the “EAGLES Act of 2022”.

SEC. ____02. FINDINGS; SENSE OF CONGRESS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) On February 14, 2018, 17 individuals lost their lives in a senseless and violent attack on Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School in Parkland Florida, a school whose mascot is the eagle.

(2) These individuals lived lives of warmth, joy, determination, service, and love, and their loss is mourned by the Nation.

(3) The shooter in that attack exhibited patterns of behavior that were alarming and that should have alerted law enforcement and other Federal, State, and local officials.

(4) The attack on Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School was preventable.

(5) Lives were saved because of the brave and exemplary conduct of many students, teachers, and staff at Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School, including several of the victims of the attack.

(6) The National Threat Assessment Center (referred to in this title as the “Center”) was established in 1998 to conduct research on various types of targeted violence.

(7) Studies conducted by the Center on targeted school violence, in particular, have shown that—

(A) most incidents were planned in advance;

(B) the attackers’ behavior gave some indication that the individual was planning, or at least contemplating, an attack;

(C) most attackers had already exhibited a pattern of behavior that was of concern to other people in their lives; and

(D) prior to the attack, someone associated with the attacker, such as a family member or peer, knew the attack was to likely to occur.

(8) Through their research, the Center developed the threat assessment model for responding to indicators of targeted violence, which includes a 3-step process—

(A) identifying individuals who are exhibiting behaviors that indicate they are planning an attack on a school;

(B) assessing whether the individual poses a threat to the school, based on articulable facts; and

(C) managing the threat the individual may pose to the school.

(9) The threat assessment model works most effectively when all the relevant parties, including school officials, local law enforcement, and members of the community, are part of a comprehensive protocol to identify, assess, and manage a potential threat to the school.

(10) The primary goal of threat assessment programs in schools should be to prevent violent conduct, with an emphasis on early intervention, treatment, and care of individuals exhibiting behaviors associated with targeted violence.

(11) Early intervention, treatment, and prevention of violent behavior is an effective way to prevent violent conduct that would harm others and necessitate disciplinary action, including criminal penalties.

(12) The parties involved need the appropriate training and tools to establish the appropriate mechanisms for implementing this type of approach.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that a fact-based threat assessment approach, involving school officials, local law enforcement, and members of the community, is one of the most effective ways to prevent targeted violence in schools, and is a fitting memorial to those who lost their lives in the February 14, 2018, attack on Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School and those who heroically acted to preserve the lives of their friends, students, and colleagues.

SEC. ____03. REAUTHORIZATION AND EXPANSION OF THE NATIONAL THREAT ASSESSMENT CENTER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 203 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 3056A the following:

“§ 3056B. Functions of the National Threat Assessment Center of the United States Secret Service

“(a) IN GENERAL.—There is established a National Threat Assessment Center (in this section referred to as the ‘Center’), to be operated by the United States Secret Service, at the direction of the Secretary of Homeland Security.

“(b) FUNCTIONS.—The functions of the Center shall include the following:

“(1) Training in the area of best practices on threat assessment.

“(2) Consultation on complex threat assessment cases or programs.

“(3) Research on threat assessment and the prevention of targeted violence, consistent with evidence-based standards and existing laws and regulations.

“(4) Facilitation of information sharing on threat assessment and the prevention of targeted violence among agencies with protective or public safety responsibilities, as well as other public or private entities.

“(5) Development of evidence-based programs to promote the standardization of Federal, State, and local threat assessments, best practices in investigations involving threats, and the prevention of targeted violence.

“(c) SAFE SCHOOL INITIATIVE.—In carrying out the functions described in subsection (b), the Center shall establish a national program on targeted school violence prevention, focusing on the following activities:

“(1) RESEARCH.—The Center shall—

“(A) conduct research into targeted school violence and evidence-based practices in targeted school violence prevention, including school threat assessment; and

“(B) publish the findings of the Center on the public website of the United States Secret Service.

“(2) TRAINING.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Center shall develop and offer training courses on targeted school violence prevention to agencies with protective or public safety responsibilities and other public or private entities, including local educational agencies.

“(B) PLAN.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this section, the Center shall establish a plan to offer its training and other educational resources to public or private entities within each State.

“(3) COORDINATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES.—The Center shall develop research and training programs under this section in coordination with the Department of Justice, the Department of Education, and the Department of Health and Human Services.

“(4) CONSULTATION WITH ENTITIES OUTSIDE THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.—The Center is authorized to consult with State and local